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Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

Sov/5469

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Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

ment of Experimental Physics, Dnepropetrovsk State University.
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Rott, L. A. [Minskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut -- Minsk Forestry Engineering Institute]. Concerning the Diffusion in the Critical Stratification Region

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SOV/5469

Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations --

Roshchina, G. P. [Laboratoriya molekulyarnoy fiziki, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet, Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko -- Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Division of Physics, Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko] Investigation of Fluctuations in Solutions by the Method of Light Scattering

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Skripov, V. P. [Laboratoriya molekulyarnoy fiziki, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskij institut im. S. M. Kirova -- Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov]. Special Structural Features of Matter in the Vicinity of the Critical Point and Transfer Phenomena

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Skripov, V. P., and Yu. D. Kolpakov [Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, and the Laboratoriya teplofiziki, Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR -- Thermophysics Laboratory, Ural Branch, AS USSR]. Light Scattering in Carbon Dioxide along Pre- and Post-Critical Isotherms

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QD545.S73)

JP/dfk/jw
10-28-61

Card 9/9

LISNYANSKIY, L.I.

Scattering of light and the stability of solutions. Dokl. AN
SSSR 139 no.4:929-932 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
Predstavлено akademikom A.A. Lebedevym.
(Light--Scattering) (Solution (Chemistry))

S/185/62/007/007/008/010
I048/I248

AUTHORS: Lisnyanskiy, L.I. and Vuks, M.F.

TITLE: The scattering of light in solutions and its relation to diffusion and ultrasonic wave absorption

PERIODICAL: Ukrains'kyy fizichnyy zhurnal, v.7, no.7,
1962, 778-781

TEXT: The Gibbs excess molar potential G^E is a qualitative measure of fluctuations in the concentration of the components of a solution, and its value at the limit of stability of the solution, is about 300 cal./mole. Large concentration-induced scattering of light is to be expected in all cases in which G^E approaches 300 cal./mole. The maximum scattering does not necessarily corres-

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S/185/62/007/007/008/010
I048/I248

The scattering of light in...

pond to the maximum fluctuations in concentration, i.e., to the minimum value of $\partial^2 G / \partial x_1^2$ where G is the Gibbs molar thermodynamic potential and x_1 is the molar concentration of the first component of the solution; since $\partial \epsilon / \partial x_1$, where ϵ is the optical dielectric permittivity, and which is one of the factors affecting the Rayleigh scattering constant, is itself a function of the concentration. In the system acetone-water the minimum $(\partial^2 G / \partial x_1^2)_{pr}$ is at 50% acetone while the maximum scattering is at 10% acetone (all percentages are molar). Generally, the scattering intensity decreases with heating. As the value of $\partial^2 G / \partial x_1^2$ affects the rate of diffusion too, the scattering intensity is closely related to the coefficient of diffusion of the system, both one-phase and two-phase binary systems. For the system methanol (or ethanol, or propanol, or tert. butanol) - water, the absorption of ultra-

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S/185/62/007/007/008/010
I048/I248

The scattering of light in...

sonic waves in a solution is related to the fluctuations in concentration and the rate of diffusion, although the maximum absorption does not necessarily correspond to maximum scattering or minimum diffusion. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy universitet (University of
Leningrad)

Card 3/3

LISNYANSKIY, L.I.; VUKS, M.F.

Effect of fluctuations in concentration and of the stability
of a solution on the scattering of light and other phenomena.
Vest. LGU 17 no.4:67-72 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Light--Scattering)(Solution(Chemistry))

8/046/63/009/001/004/026
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Vuks, M. F., Lisnyanskiy, L. I.

TITLE: Additional absorption of ultrasound in solutions and its relation to fluctuations in concentration and to diffusion

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 1, 1963, 23-27

TEXT: In this review article results of Soviet and non-Soviet papers published between 1926 and 1960 are discussed. Comparison is made between the additional absorption curve of ultrasound and the diffusion rate. It is shown that the maxima of ultrasound absorption correspond to maxima of light scattering and to minima of the diffusion coefficient. This indicates that the additional ultrasound absorption in stratified and non-stratified solutions is closely connected to fluctuations of concentrations and diffusion rate. It is assumed that this results from relaxation of the fluctuations in concentration. There are 2 figures and 23 references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

Additional absorption of ...

S/046/63/009/001/004/026
B104/B186

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1962

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

LISNYANSKIY, L.I.; VUKS, M.F. (Leningrad)

Diffusion in nonideal solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:
645-649 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LISNYANSKIY, L.I.

Light scattering and fluctuations of the concentration in
aqueous solutions of acetone and acetonitrile. Vest LGU 19
no.16:48-52 '64. (MTRU 17:11)

VUKS, M.F.; LISNYANSKIY, L.I.; SUCHIKOV, V.A.

Scattering of light in solution and other phenomena due to departures
from the ideal. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.5: 526-531 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VASIL'YEV, B., inzh. (g.Novosibirsk); LISNYANSKIY, R., inzh. (g.Novosibirsk);
LEVITA, D., inzh. (g.Novosibirsk)

Great power in small dimensions. NTO 3 no.4:59 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Hydraulic presses)

S/182/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A029

AUTHOR: Lisnyanskiy, R.M.

TITLE: Device Watching and Preventing Shift of the Mobile Crosshead
of Hydraulic Presses

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No.11, pp.38-40

TEXT: A shift of the cross slide from off-center load and uneven resistance of metal can break a column in a heavy hydraulic press. The Novosibirskiy zavod "Tyazhstankogidropress" im. A.I. Yefremova (Novosibirsk "Tyazhstankogidropress" Plant im. A.I. Yefremov) has developed a device that gives visual indications of cross slide shift and automatically discharges the work cylinders when the shift angle becomes dangerous. The article gives detailed engineering information. In the simplified circuit diagram (Fig. 2) C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 are two couples of selsyns. They are kinematically coupled with the motion of the points b, a and b', c, (Fig.1) on the cross slide. C_1 and C_2 are measuring the shift angle in direction ab and C_3 and C_4 in direction bc. The output voltages u_{out1} and u_{out2} are used for the work signal, and u'_{out1} and u'_{out2} for visual indications. ✓

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S/182/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A029

Device Watching and Preventing Shift of the Mobile Crosshead of Hydraulic Presses

[Abstractor's note: subscript $_{out}$ (output) is a translation from the Russian $_{vykhodnoy}$]. An electromagnetic work relay (P, Fig. 2) is connected to u_{out} voltage. When shift is absent, $\theta = 0$, $u_{out} = u_{max}$, and the relay is on. At the moment when the dangerous shift angle θ_M is reached, the relay voltage drops to $u = u_{max} \cos^2 k \theta_M$ and the relay is switched off. Voltage u'_{out1} and u'_{out2} is fed to deflecting plates of an electron ray tube through phase-sensitive amplifiers ΦY_1 ($FChU_1$) and ΦY_2 ($FChU_2$), and the image of the shift vector appears on a screen (Fig. 1) turned to a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ angle and coinciding with the direction of the load eccentricity E . The press frame is an elastic system whose rigidity C changes with the crosshead shift as a function of the press stroke, i.e., $C(z)$. Therefore, the load eccentricity vector modulus is determined by the formula

$$e = \frac{C(z)(\theta - \theta_0)}{F}$$

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S/182/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A029

Device Watching and Preventing Shift of the Mobile Crosshead of Hydraulic Presses

where θ_0 is the crosshead shift angle at which the clearance in the guide bushes on the columns are closed and F is the pressing effort that is determined by the fluid pressure in the main cylinders. Ignoring the θ_0 angle and fixing the crosshead position at the z_0 point in the left end position,

$$e = C(z_0)\theta \quad (5)$$

It is necessary to know the proportionality coefficient $C(z_0) = \frac{eF}{\theta}$ in order to use the formula (5). It is found easily by trial using the known eccentricity value e and finding the corresponding values of θ and F. If the ab and bc lines (Fig. 1) are equal, all the selsyns have the same ratio and the selsyn C_4 may be eliminated, after which the number of selsyns is reduced to the theoretical minimum (Fig. 4). The principle of a circuit diagram for a 30,000-ton press is shown (Fig. 5). Separate selsyns ($C_1 - C_4$) for the visual watching system are used because of a lower ratio required for the selsyns of the visual system to raise accuracy. Besides, the phase-sensitive amplifiers ΦY_1 and ΦY_2 (see Fig. 2)

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S/182/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A029

Device Watching and Preventing Shift of the Mobile Crosshead of Hydraulic Presses

are replaced by phase-sensitive rectifiers ΦB_1 and ΦB_2 (FV_1 and FV_2). The capacitors K_3 and K_4 of 0.5-2 microfarad capacity are designed for accurate setting for the preset shift angle of the crosshead by varying the work relays voltage. If the dangerous angle of shift is reached, the 1P relay switches off the electromagnet in the press control circuit, and if the shift angle increases further than the 2P relay interrupts the current to the electromagnet of a valve that causes a pressure drop in the work cylinders. The relays are triggered by the push buttons Kn_1 and Kn_2 . The voltmeter V is graduated in crosshead shift angle values. The device has been tested on a 2,000-ton press. Its advantages are: 1) dependable protection; the work relay is switched off automatically in case of interruption, or short circuit in the instrument circuit and in case of interruption of feed voltage; 2) the time from reaching the danger angle of the crosshead shift to the full release of the electromagnet does not exceed 0.075 sec; 3) the total relative error is not higher than $\pm 3\%$ (of the

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S/182/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A029

Device Watching and Preventing Shift of the Mobile Crosshead of Hydraulic
Presses

shift angle); 4) the design and setting are simple; 5) the accuracy of
pressing can be judged; 6) indication of the direction of load eccentrici-
ty and possible evaluation of its magnitude. This facilitates the placing
of dies. There are 5 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISNYANSKIY, V.G., fel'dsher (selo Belyy klyuch Irkutskoy oblasti)

Treatment of radiculitis of infectious origin. Fel'd. i akush. 21
no.5:36 My '56.
(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)

(MLRA 9:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

LISNYANSKAYA, Z. Ya.

Jun 48

USSR/Medicine - Medical Societies
Medicine - Surgery

"Minutes of Meetings No 1,003 and 1,004 of the Pirogov Surgical Society," P. N. Napalkov,
11½ pp

"Vest Khirurgii" Vol LXVIII, No 6

Session opened 5 May 48, S. S. Girgolav, Chm, G. A. Gomyakov, Secy. Among reports read
and discussed were V. A. Goykhman's "Results in Using Organic Glass in Plastic Surgery
of Cranial Defects," and Z. Ya. Lianyanskaya's "Treating Acute Purulent Diseases With
Penicillin."

57/49T74

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISNYATSKIY, I.I.

Use fertilizers efficiently. Zemledelie 27 no.4:89-90 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

L 31098-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP6022783

SOURCE CODE: UR/0301/66/012/002/0158/0163

AUTHOR: Liscobey, V. A.

ORG: Odessa Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii)

28
B

TITLE: Effect of prednisolone on blood serum proteins in antibrucellosis vaccination and in experimental brucellosis (

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 2, 1966, 158-163

TOPIC TAGS: blood serum, protein, vaccine, brucellosis, hormone, cortisone, therapeutic drug, gamma globulin, experiment animal, immunology

ABSTRACT: Either as a result of vaccination or infection, considerable changes in the protein composition of blood serum occur in the organism. Steroid hormones of the cortisone type suppress the immunogenic processes; however they are widely used in treating infectious diseases including brucellosis, with varying therapeutic effects. In the light of this information the changes of the protein composition of blood serum and the increase of agglutinins in it as a result of vaccination and the infection as well as of the effect of prednisolone on these changes were studied.

UDC: 616.981.42-085.371-059:615.361.453+616.981.
42-085.361.453/07:616.153.96

09/5

07/33

Card 1/2

L 31098-66

ACC NR: AP6022783

The albumin content decrease, the sharp increase in the gamma-globulin content and the decrease in the albumin-globulin ratio are observable in brucellosis-vaccinated guinea pigs.

After the administration of prednisolone in the blood serum of guinea pigs the amount of albumins and gamma-globulins decreased whereas the total content of proteins increased. The gamma-globulin content reached a maximum at the end of the first month after administration of the preparation but it almost completely normalized after the end of the second month. Combined administration of the vaccine and prednisolone inhibit the increase in gamma-globulin content. Regardless of the time of its administration prednisolone does not inhibit the production of agglutinins in the vaccinated animals; however, the general effectiveness of immunity is decreased. No correlation could be found between the titer of agglutinins and the gamma-globulin content in the blood serum.

Infection of the animals with brucellosis is accompanied by an increase in the total protein content in the blood serum. The content of gamma- and beta-globulins, after a severe drop during the first days, is clearly raised. Introduced before or after infection, prednisolone normalizes the gamma-globulin content after one month. Infection of the animals 30 and 90 days after vaccination with varying combinations with prednisolone sharply reduces the content of the gamma-globulins in the blood serum. An exception is the group of animals infected one month after administration of the vaccine and prednisolone. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Sep64 / ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2 *[Signature]*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISOCHKIN, G.A.

FOGEL', Ya.M.; LISOCHKIN, G.A.; STEPANOVA, G.I.

Supersonic flow of mercury vapor in vacuo. Zhur.tekh.fiz.25 no.11:
1944-1953 O '55.
(Ultrasonics) (Ion beams)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

L 14931-63
AR/K/DM

EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS AFD/ASD/AFFTC/SSD Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5003981

S/0089/63/015/001/0068

62

AUTHOR: Lisechkin, G. A.

19

TITLE: Optimum conditions for biological protection from several radiation sources

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 1, 1963, 67-68.

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, biological protection, radiation, neutron,
Gamma-quanta

ABSTRACT: Various cases of optimal protection are discussed mathematically in which the total weight of protecting shield must be kept constant. In one discussed case, two (or more) sources each has its own shield; in another case, two sources of different radiations, such as, for instance, neutrons and Gamma quanta which coincide geometrically, are shielded by two materials, for instance, lead and water, each having specific absorption for each respective radiation. Numerical examples are computed for this case. Orig. art. has: 10 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none
Card 1/21

L 21211-65. EMT(n)/EPP(e)/EPP(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pa-4 DM

17
S/0089/64/017/008/0448/0452

ACCESSION NR: AP5001266

AUTHOR: Sinev, N. M.; Krasin, A. K.; Bychkov, I. F.; Blokhin, O. L.;
Broder, D. L.; Gabrusev, V. N.; Dudnikov, Yu. V.; Zhil'tsov, V. A.; Koptev,
M. A.; Kotov, A. P.; Lantsov, M. N.; Lieochkin, G. A.; Merzlikin, G. A.;
Morozov, L. G.; Komarov, A. Ya. (deceased); Ostrukov, Yu. I.; Sergeyev, Yu. A.;
Slyusarev, P. N.; Ushakov, G. N.; Fedorov, N. V.; Chernyy, V. Ya.; Shmelev,
V. M.

TITLE: Small-size atomic electric power installation TES-3

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 448-452

TOPIC TAGS: small atomic power installation, portable atomic power installation, nuclear reactor, electric power generation/TES-3 reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR report #310 at the Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, 1964. It describes a movable small-size atomic electric power installation with the water cooled and moderated TES-3 reactor (under 10,000 kw). It consists of four

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L 21211-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001266

blocks each of which was assembled at the manufacturing plant, and which are placed on four self-propelled flatcars on caterpillar tracks. No housing is required for the installation; the only local preparation needed is the radiation protection. The results with a demonstration model show a satisfactory agreement between the theoretically expected and actually obtained parameters of the installation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

SL 56 752-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012481

components x_1 and x_2 is then given by

$$P = P_{f\ell} \frac{-(\frac{x_1}{q_{11}} + \frac{x_2}{q_{12}})}{+ P_{s\ell} \frac{-(\frac{x_1}{q_{21}} + \frac{x_2}{q_{22}})}, \quad (1)$$

and the quantity

$$K = \frac{\frac{1}{q_{11}} + \frac{1}{q_{12}} + \frac{1}{q_{22}} - \frac{1}{q_{21}}}{\frac{1}{q_{11}} \cdot \frac{1}{q_{22}} + \frac{1}{q_{12}} \cdot \frac{1}{q_{21}}}. \quad (2)$$

which is an index of the weight efficiency of the combined material, is tabulated for various combinations commonly used in reactor construction. The accuracy with which this index can characterize the ratio of the weights of shields made of these materials depends on the difference in the accumulation factors of the scattered gamma radiation. The authors thank Ye. A. Murinson for a valuable discussion of the present work. Original article has: 2 formulas and 1

ASSOCIATION: None

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

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1. 58752-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012481

UNIVTEL: CAPTION

VR REF SCV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

L 37156-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017282

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/65/000/004/0011/0015
35
84

AUTHOR: Lisochnik, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain relations characterizing the optimal composition of a two-component shield against neutrons and gamma radiation

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tehnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor shield, radiation biologic effect, neutron shield, gamma irradiation, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (Atommaya energiya v. 15, no. 1, 1963) dealing with the optimal two-component biological shielding against a source that produces mixed neutron and gamma radiation. By optimal shielding is meant one behind which the total dose intensity reaches a minimum. The present article compares the efficiency (by weight) of different optimal compositions of two substances, and investigates the character of the increase of the total dose intensity when deviations from optimum mixture occur. Formulas are derived for the ratio of dose intensity at the optimal composition to the intensity at some initial composition, as functions of the initial dose intensities due to the neutrons and gamma radiation behind the shield, and the ratio of the widths of the components. Tables are presented of the relative weight efficiencies of two-component shields in which one component remains the same (uranium, lead, iron, water) and the other is

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

L 37156-66

ACC NR: AP6017282

varied (LiBH_4 , lithium hydride, polyethylene, water, titanium hydride, beryllium, boron carbide, concrete, zirconium hydride). It is concluded that the use of optimization by weight, as proposed in the present article, yields useful data on the relative efficiency of two-component shielding materials. The author thanks A. K. Krasin for advice and valuable discussion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06,18 SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

Card 2/2 af

ACC NR: AP7000909

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/012/0002/0005

AUTHOR: Kovalev, N. F.; Korotkov, A. A.; Petrov, G. N.; Reykh, V. N.; Lisochnikin, G. F.; Dugina, L. V.; Eventova, L. A.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)

TITLE: Preparation and properties of butadiene-isoprene block polymers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1966, 2-5

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene, isoprene, block copolymer, polymer physical property

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for preparing butadiene-isoprene block polymers in sufficient quantities to study their basic physicomechanical properties. The block polymerization was carried out in a 50% isopentane solution in the presence of an organolithium catalyst, and the properties of the polymers were studied as functions of the monomer ratio and quantity of blocks in the polymer chain. From the standpoint of microstructure, the blocks of polyisoprene and polybutadiene are practically analogous to mixtures of isoprene-butadiene homopolymers obtained on the organolithium catalyst. From the standpoint of the properties of the vulcanizates, the synthesized block polymers practically do not differ from the properties of mechanical mixtures of the homopolymers, and are entirely determined by the butadiene-to-isoprene ratio.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 (67) CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3
Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000909

Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb66// ORIG REF: 002

GUSEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISOCHKINA, T.V., inzh.; OKOROKOV, V.R.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAKHIDZHANYAN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Consideration of operating conditions in the design of power
transformers. Elektrotehnika 36 no.12:21-24 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AP7011363

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/67/000/001/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, G. N. (Candidate of technical sciences; Leningrad);
Lisochkina, T. V. (Engineer; Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: Economic effectiveness of using expanded conductors on extremely high voltage power transmission lines

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1967, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: electric wire, high voltage line, electric power transmission

SUB CODE: 09

ABSTRACT: The usage of expanded conductors improves the technical and economic indices of electric power transmission lines. The degree of this improvement is greater, the higher the voltage, the greater the line length and the less the transmitted power in comparison to the natural power. The usage of these conductors is particularly effective when climatic conditions require a reduction in the number of phase components. These conductors displace the area of economically transmitted powers toward lower powers for a given class of line, increasing the economic effectiveness of increased voltage.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.315.1.004.15

0431.174.0

ACC NR: AP7011363

Standards should be developed for wires from the point of view of selecting optimal ratios between radius and cross-section as quickly as possible. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 12 formulas and 3 tables. [JPRS: 40,360]

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

LISODET, V.N., inzh.-polkovnik

Concerning publication of a pamphlet about providing meteorological
information to secure safe flights. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.5:83-84
My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Meteorology in aeronautics)

LISODET, V.N., inzh.-polkovnik

Is this suggestion practical? Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.10:77-79 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Meteorology in aeronautics)

ASTAF'YEV, F.S., inzh.; LISOGOR, A.A., inzh.

Stationary thermocouple to control bell furnace annealing of
rolled metal in coils. Stal' 21 no.5:461-464 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Annealing of metals) (Thermocouple)

BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; SARYCHEV, I.I., red.; FRADKIN, S.D., red.; SHAKIROV, R.A., red.; LISOGOR, A.A., red.; VENTSKEVICH, L.A., red.

[Technological information and propaganda at construction projects in Russia] Tekhnicheskaya informatsiya i propaganda na stroikakh Rossii; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1962. 106 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Construction industry--Technological innovations)

L 36874-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/HN/JG
ACC NR: AP6017650 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/001/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Lisogor, A. I.; Gratsianskiy, N. N.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR
(Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Cathode polarization during codeposition of nickel and molybdenum 27 27

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 1, 1964, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: cathode polarization, electroplating, nickel, molybdenum, nickel alloy, molybdenum alloy

ABSTRACT: The Ni-Mo alloy deposits were prepared by electrolysis of the solution of $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (600 g/l) + $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (10 g/l) + 30% H_2O_2 (20 ml/l) + H_2SO_4 (up to pH = 2.0) at 50°C. The effects of H_2O_2 concentration and temperature and pH on cathode polarization were graphed. Low overvoltage on the Ni-Mo alloy plated electrode and ready alloy deposition are attributed to the ability of nickel to dissolve hydrogen. The increase in Mo content in alloys at lower pH of the electrolyte is attributed to a drop in the dissociation of the $\text{HMn}_2\text{O}_{11}^+$ ions. The electrochemically deposited

UDC: 541.135.6

Card 1/2

SUB CODE: 11,09/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001

KALYUZHNAЯ, P.F., kand.khim.nauk; LISOGOR, A.I., inzh.

Removing scale with pickling pastes. Mashinostroenie no.2:76-79
(MIRA 15:4)
Mr-Ap '62.

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Metals--Pickling)

L 1591-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/MJW(CL)
ACCESSION NR: AP5020953 UR/0073/65/031/008/0799/0804
24
23
B

AUTHOR: Lisogor, A. I.; Gratsianskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Electrolytic deposition of a nickel-molybdenum alloy

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 8, 1965, 799-804

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic deposition, electrolyte, nickel base alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel compound, molybdenum compound

ABSTRACT: The work deals with the combined deposition of molybdenum and nickel from peroxytungstate containing electrolytes. The deposition was conducted with a platinum anode and copper bar anode for 30 minutes at 30-70 C, at a cathode current density of 40 amp/dm², with electrolytes containing varying amounts of Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O, hydrogen peroxide and nickel sulfate, and a pH varying from 2 to 0.2 (through H₂SO₄ addition). Results obtained with the various concentrations are described and the influence and optima are reported for each factor of the process. Optimal conditions for obtaining dense, shiny depositions

Card 1/2

L 1591-66

ACCESSION NR: AF5020953

with 20% molybdenum content require the following electrolyte: $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - 400 g/l, $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - 10 g/l, hydrogen peroxide (30%) - 15 ml/l, H_2SO_4 to a pH 0.7. The electrolysis should be conducted at a current density of 40 amps/cm² at 50 C. Yield in respect to current is about 15%. With an electrolyte of the composition 600 g/l nickel, 10g/l molybdenum compound, 20 ml/l peroxide, and with a pH of 2 and a d_c of 10 amps/dm² at the same temperature, an alloy with a 17% molybdenum content and a 50% yield in respect to current is obtained. The deposits are easily removed from the cathode and may be used as master alloys. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2 OP

LISOGOR, A.I.; GRATSIANSKIY, N.N.

Peroxymolybdate complex compounds in acid solutions. Ukr.
khim. zhur. 31 no.9:895-898 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

LISOGOR, I.Ya. [Lysohor, I.IA.]

How we organized the work in the central district drugstore. Farmatsev,
zhur. 20 no.1:88-90 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Upravlyayushchiy aptekoy No.19, Kommunarsk, Luganskoy oblasti.

LISOGOR, K. A.

Results of Monographic Treatment of Trilobite Fauna of Lower Silurian in
Bet-Pak-Dala, Kandyktas and Dzhebagla Mountains

The author considers the complexes of trilobites of the Karakan horizon of Bet-Pak-Dala, the Tremadoc of Kandyktas and Dzhebagla horizon (according to the author, the upper Llandeilo). The data on the Karakan horizon repeats in abbreviated form the information reduced by the author in another work (B. M. Keller and K. A. Lisogor, abstract 7403, RZhGeol, 1955). From the Tremadoc deposits of Kandyktas are described the following: *Sympysurus breviuraeus* n.sp., *S. perangustus* n. sp., *Apatocephalus relicare* n. sp.; from the Dzhebagla horizon: *Bronteopis (?) ellipsoidalis* n. sp. (RZhGeol, No. 6, 1955) Sb. nauch. tr. Kazakhsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, No. 9, 1954, 122-132.

SO: Sum, No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

KELLER, B. M., AND LISOGOR, K. A.

Karakan Horizon of the Ordovician

The authors describe the stratigraphic sequence of the deposits of the Ordovician in Bet-Pak-Dala, where the following subdivisions have been distinguished: (1) Kogashik horizon of the Arenig stratum (bright, dark-gray, and reddish-brown dense platy siliceous rocks with Phyllo-
graptus walkeri Rued, *Tetragraptus serra* Brong., etc.); (2) Kopala horizon, *Llanvirn* (yellowish-gray and reddish-brown siliceous argillites with *Tetragraptus similis* Hall., *Isograptus divergens* Harris, etc.); (3) Karakan horizon, lower Llandeilo (dense yellowish-gray siltstones and fine-grain sandstones with *Glyptograptus teretiusculus* Hisinger). On the same stratigraphic level are situated characteristic granular and colitic Karakan limestones, in which have been found 34 species of trilobites. (RZhGeol, No. 6, 1955) Tr. In-ta geol. nauk AN SSSR, ser. geol., No. 65, 1954, 48-98.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISOGOR, K.A.

Tremadoc trilobites and adjacent sediments in the Kendyktas Ridge.
Trudy GIN no.18:55-92 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kendyktas Ridge—Trilobites)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

LISOGOR, O. P.

LISOGOR, O. P. - "The significance of the uterus in regulating the gonadotropic functions of the hypophysis and the sexual cycle". Khar'kov, 1955. Min Health Ukrainian SSR. Kar'kov State Medical Inst. (Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

Name: LISOCOR, Ol'ga Petrovna

Dissertation: Significance of the Uterus in the regulation
of Gonad-friction Functions of Hypophysis
and the Complete Cycle

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst

Defense Date, Place: 15 Nov 55, Council of the Khar'kov State
Med Inst

Certification Date: 19 May 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

LISOGOR, O.P.; STOBETSKAYA, V.N.

Reaction of the nervous fibers of the ovaries in the persistence of corpus luteum. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 19:311-316 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz otdela fiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

LISOGOR, P.M. [Lysohor, P.M.]; MAMUNYA, A.U.

Fermentation apparatus for the manufacture of feed antibiotic.
(MIRA 15:9)
Khar.prom. no.2:49-51 Ap-Je '62.

1. Kiievskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Lisogor).
2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti (for Mamunya).
(Fermentation—Equipment and supplies)
(Antibiotics)

LISOGOR, S.M., inzh.; NIZHNIK, Ya.T., red. izd- va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Methods of building separate complex engineering structures.]
Akademija stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. TSentral'nyi
institut nauchnoi informatsii po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture.
Metody stroitel'stva otdel'nykh solozhnykh inzhenernykh
scoruzhenii, Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 130p. (Its Opyt
zarubezhnogo stroitel'stva, no. 9). (MIRA 16:11)

LISOGOR, S.M., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Experience in using graphic work schedules and electronic computers in construction and planning] Opyt primeneniia setevykh grafikov i EVM v stroitel'stve i proektirovani. Moskva, Tsentr. in-t nauchn. informatsii po stroitel'stvu i arkhit., 1964. 77 p. (MIRA 18:9)

LISOGOR, Z.

Exercises for the occupation of a machinist. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 20
no.1:9-10 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zamestitel'direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy rabote tekhnicheskogo
uchilishcha No.6, Kiyev.
(Vocational education)

LISOGOR, Z., starshiy master

Plumbers should have machine tools. Prof.-tekhn.oibr. 18 no.11:
22-23 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Remeslennoye uchilishche No.42, Leningrad.
(Manual training) (Machine tools)

AHRAMOV, Nikolay Fedorovich, master proizvodstvennogo obucheniya;
GOLOSKOVA, Vera Isaakovna, tekhnolog; LISOGOR, Zakhar
Borisovich; TIKHONOVA, N.V., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn.
red.

[Using power tools in training mechanics] Primenenie mekhanicheskogo instrumenta v protsesse obucheniia slesarei. Moscow, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 50 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Starshiy master professional'no-tehnicheskogo uchilishcha
No.9 Leningrada (for Lisogor). (Power tools)
(Machine-shop practice—Study and teaching)

MIKHALOVSKIY, Arseniy Grigor'yevich [Mikhailov's'kiy, A.H.], doktor
sel'khoz. nauk; LYSOGOROV, Sergey Dmitriyevich, [Lysohorov,
S.D.], doktor sel'khoz. nauk; BELOUSOVA, O.M., red.

[Farming systems] Systemy zemlerobstva. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvy-
dav URSR, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Ukraine--Agriculture)

BELYAKOVA, V.I.; LISOGORSKAYA, A.S.; POYELUYEVA, A.P., red.;
POTAPOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Surface-dyeing of artificial fur] Verkhovoe krashenie iskus-
stvennogo mekha. Moskva, 1962. 28 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tehnicheskoy informatsii
legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Artificial fur) (Dyes and dyeing)

PANYUKIN, I.I., kand tekhn. nauk [deceased]; LISOGORSKAYA, A.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELYAKOVA, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of vat dyes for dyeing artificial fur with a knit base.
Tekst. prom. 23 no.10:32-35 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhovoy promyshlennosti
(NIIMP).

PANYUKIN, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik [deceased];
BELYAKOVA, V.I., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LISOGORSKAYA,
A.S., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Use of oxidizing (ursol) dyes for dyeing artificial fur
with a knit base. Tekst. prom. № 12-52-55 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makhovoy promyshlen-
nosti (NIIMP).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISOGORSKIY, I., major tekhnicheskoy sluzhby

Without accidents and breakage. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil
21 no.4:83-85 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Automobiles, Military)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

LISOGURSKIY, B., starshiy mekhanik

Modernizing the packing of the shafts of centrifugal cargo
pumps. Mor. flot. 25 no. 12:28-29 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Teplokhol "Adler".

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISOGURSKIY, I.Z.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Yaroslavl Tire Factory.
Kauch. i rez. 16 no.10:44-47 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Yaroslavl--Tires, Rubber)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

KUDINOV, V.M.; PUKEOV, A.P.; LISOGURSKIY, I.Z.; TERMER, V.Iu.

Experimental assembly for the automatic weighing of powdered
components for rubber mixtures at the Yaroslav Tire Factory.
Kauch.i rez. 19 no.3:45-49 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti i
Yaroslavskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Yaroslavl--Tires, Rubber) (Weighing machines)

LISOGURSKIY, I.Z.; SAKALOV, V.V.; DEMIDOV, G.K.; POLYAK, M.A.

Impregnation and rubberizing of cord at the Yaroslavl Tire Factory.
Kauch. i rez. 20 no.11:55-57 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Yaroslavskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Yaroslavl-Tire fabrics)

8/138/62/000/012/001/010
A051/A126

AUTHOR: Lisogurskiy, I. Z.

TITLE: Development of the "PC" ("RS") tire at the Yaroslavl' Tire Plant

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1962, 1 - 2

TEXT: The first experimental batch of RS tires was produced in 1959. Later 7 tire models of various geometric dimensions and 200 specifications have been developed and tested. Serial production has been started now of 2 RS tire models: the Я-212 А (Ya-212A), with an all-purpose design, and the Я-212 Б (Ya-212B), with a universal design of the tread rings. The same kind of casing shell is used in both models. The Leningrad "Metallist" Plant makes the equipment for the production of the removable tread rings. The latter are being mass-produced on an automatic conveyer system at the Укрниипластмаш (Ukrniiplastmash) (Kiyev). The 7.50-20-size RS tire proved to have a service life of 60,000 km and the ring case can withstand hydraulic pressures of 40.5 kgf/cm². Some advantages are: 1) sharply increased durability; 2) meridianal position of the cord threads without compression deformation; 3) a smaller

Card 1/2

Development of the...

S/138/62/000/012/001/010
A051/A126

number of layers in the tire case; 4) lower degree of heat formation; 5) exchangeable tread rings. The exchangeable tread makes it possible to produce tread rings with a deeper design, thus increasing the service life. Used tread rings can be replaced within minutes. The average service life of the 7.50-20 RS tire is 150,000 km with 2 changes of the rings. The Yaroslavl' Tire Plant intends mass production of the RS in 1963.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy Shinnyy zavod (Yaroslavl' Tire Plant)

SUBMITTED: At the III All-Union Conference of the VKhO, im. D. I. Mendeleyev on Mechanization of Rubber production, in Dnepropetrovsk, October 1962

Card 2/2

LISOGURSKIY, I.Z. (Yaroslavl' Tire Plant)

Stepping up of tire production and introduction of new tire models.
Report presented at the "Third All-Union Conference on Automation and
Mechanization of major rubber production processes, Dnepropetrovsk,
2-6 Oct 62.

ZAKHARIN, O.A., POLIAK, M.A., EPSHTEYN, V.G., LISOGURSKIY, I.Z.

The possibilities of intensifying the process of rubber mix preparation in the RS-2 rubber mixers.

Report submitted for the 4th Scientific research conference on the Chemistry and technology of synthetic and natural rubber. Yaroslavl, 1962

LISOGURSKIY, I.Z.

Development of type "RS" tires in the Yaroslavl tire plant.
Kauch.i rez. 21 no.12;1=2 D '62. (MIRA 16;1)

1. Yaroslavskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Yaroslavl—Tires, Rubber)

POLYAK, M.A.; EPSHTEYN, V.G.; LISOGURSKIY, I.Z.; YUR'YEVA, A.K.;
ZAKHARKIN, O.A.; KOLDAYEVA, T.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:
SKOVORODKIN, P.A.; GAVSHINOV, I.I.; MINEYEV, A.N.; SUR'YANOVA,
M.N.; BORISOV, N.V.

Studying the process of rubber mixture preparation in 20 r.p.m.
rubber mixers. Kauch.i rez. 22 no.4:5-10 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Yaroslavskiy shinnyy zavod i Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy
institut. (Rubber) (Rubber machinery)

6,6000

S/194/61/000/011/064/070
D271/D302

AUTHOR: Lisogurskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Stabilization of the video signal level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1961, 24-25, abstract 11-K179 (Tr. nauchno-
tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta
svyazi, no. 2, L., 1961, 27-30)

TEXT: The conclusion is drawn from a comparison of methods for stabilizing the video signal level, by forward and loop control, that it is necessary to apply together both control principles. Forward control is done on the basis of the amplified input signal. The level of video signal is not high in the stage where forward control operates, and in consequence there are no non-linear distortions. Loop control is based on the amplified output signal. In order to obtain the small charging time constant in the automatic control circuit, which is necessary for operation by short pulses,

Card 1/2

S/194/61/000/011/064/070

Stabilization of the video signal level D271/D302

the signal is supplied from a cathode follower, the value of the charging capacitor is made relatively low and a diode connected power triode 6M8N (6N6P) is used as a detector. The large discharge time constant of the automatic control circuit which is necessary to maintain the stabilization level when picture content changes, is achieved by using a high resistance load in the detector.

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation)

Card 2/2

KOLIN, K.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISOGURSKIY, V.I., inzh.; ZOTOV, P.I.,
inzh.

Closed-circuit television system for the centralized control
of the operation of boilers. Elek. sta. 31 no.8:15-24
(MIRA 14:9)
Ag '60. (Boilers) (Industrial television)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3

LISOGURSKIY, V.I.; CHERNE, Kh.I.

Reaction of some electron-tube amplifier stages to a sine-square pulse. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.9:63-70 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120003-3"

28951

8/138/61/000/010/007/009

A051/A129

11.23.20

AUTHORS: Zakharkin, O.A., Koldayeva, T.N., Lisogurskiy, Z.I., Skoyorodkin,
P.A., Polyak, M.A., Yur'yeva, A.K.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the preparation of rubber mixes in a two-speed
rubber mixer

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1961, 39 - 41

TEXT: Experiments were conducted on the new two-speed rubber mixer ДРС-140 (DRS-140) manufactured at the Kiyevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Kiyev Machine-Building Plant) "Bol'shevik", according to designs of the NIIKhIMmash. Its rotors have 19.76/16.76 and 39.52/33.5 rpm, respectively. The capacity of the mixing chamber is 245 liters, the size of the spaces between the blades of the rotors and the walls of the mixing chamber 6-7 mm. Results of the experiments showed that when preparing casing-breaker mixes in the rubber mixer at 40 rpm a mixing duration of 1.5 min without taking into account the loading and unloading, and a specific pressure of the upper press of 3.7 kg/cm², the volume of the load may be brought to 165 liters without impairing the quality of the mix. Thus the loading coefficient of the chamber of the DRS-140 rubber mixer is 65%. Thus

Card 1/2

Some peculiarities of the preparation ...

28951
S/138/61/000/010/007/009
A051/A129

the effect of the loading volume was checked and the optimum value (165 l) confirmed for the casing and breaker mixes based on 100% NR and combinations of it with CK5 (SKB), also for tread mixes based on 100% butadiene-styrene rubbers. The 1.5 min duration time is recommended for the casing and breaker mixes in one stage at 40 rpm of the rotor with an introduction of sulfur in the 84-inch rollers. Conditions for preparing tread mixes based on 100% butadiene-styrene rubbers in two cycles are recommended. The possibility of using the PC-2 (RS-2) rubber mixers available at the plant is pointed out in order to accomplish the second cycle of mixing of the tread mixes as well as introduction of sulfur and accelerators. The following persons took part in the work: J.J. Gavshinov, A.S. Savina, Yu.A. Aleksandrov, A.N. Semenova. There are 4 tables and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy shinnyy zavod (Yaroslavl' Tire Plant)

Card 2/2

6,6000

35040
S/187/62/000/004/001/001
D053/D113

AUTHOR: Lisogurskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Combined circuits for frequency compensation

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 4, 1962, 42-48

TEXT: The author analyzes combined circuits for correcting frequency distortions induced by the input circuits of video preamplifiers. The networks discussed, constitute a combination of the following three compensation circuits used for correcting frequency distortions of the video signal generated by the camera tube: (1) a circuit with a frequency-dependent divider; (2) a frequency-dependent negative cathode feedback circuit; and (3) a circuit with an anode loop. The following combined compensation networks are analyzed: (1) a network with a frequency-dependent divider and a negative cathode feedback; (2) a network with an anode loop and a frequency-dependent negative cathode feedback; and (3) a network with an anode loop and a frequency-dependent divider. A comparison of the characteristics

Card 1/32

S/187/62/000/004/001/001
D053/D113

Combined circuits ...

of these networks with those of the basic component circuits revealed that frequency distortions can be corrected at a high level of the video signal, i.e. without a noticeable impairment of the signal-to-noise ratio, when using the combined networks. The most suitable network is that with an anode loop and a negative cathode feedback (Fig. 3) as its amplifying ability is several times higher. The theoretical analysis and calculations were confirmed by experiments. Some of the formulas were obtained using a method developed by G.V. Braude (Ref. 3: ZhTF, 1934, 4, vyp. 9, 10). There are 5 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

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